## THE COMMISSION.

The Active Work of the Tribunal Commenced.

ARGUMENT ON THE FLORIDA CASE

Representative Field Presents the Democratic Case.

VITIATING EFFECT OF FRAUD

The Will of the People Versus the Canvassing Board.

REPUBLICAN DEFENCE OF LEGAL FORM.

Mr. Kasson on the Limitations to the Power of the Commission.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1877. ARGUMENT IN THE FLORIDA CASE BEFORE THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION -POSITION OF THE OPPOSING COUNSEL-THE PROSPECTS FOR A

The first day of the great lawsuit before the Electora Commission was of such a nature that it is generally believed here to-night by lawyers and members of Con-gress that a decision may be reached in the Florida se by next Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Field made the opening speech and showed at some length that if there was any legal way by which a defrauded State could right itself that legal course had been pursued in Florida.
Alluding to the fact that the Hayes Returning Board had been subjected to notice of a suit in the State irts before they acted, and had acted in deliance of the writ of quo warranto, Mr. Tucker, who followed, remarked that there was in the State the election function, the people, and the determining function, the Returning Board, counting. If the latter set aside the former, such action, he held, must be illegal and void, otherwise no good could result from the voting by the

that there were before the commission three sets of votes; one of these was in every respect in legal form, having the certificate of the Governor; another had only the certificate of the Attorney General, an officer unknown in these proceedings, and the third was an expost facto affair altogether. He could not see any reason for hesitating in such a case.

Mr. Thurman asked Mr. Kasson whether he hold that if four federal officeholders, incapable under the constitution to be electors, held the government certificates, and sent up the to of the State, the commission would be precluded from inquiring into their status.

Mr. Kasson reserved his reply, and afterward read a atement to the effect that he thought Congress might, law, provide for a judicial determination or political disqualifications, but sould not interfere with the discharge of the legislative or ministerial duties. Mr. O'Conor expected to speak to-morrow. He was in excellent spirits this evening, and said that he believed that the nocrats have an incontrovertible case in Florida. The question how far the commission shall go into the case in this or any of the States is the one now really in argument. On that very much will rest.

Kasson is said by his democratic opponents to have made a very strong and able argument to-day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1877. The Electoral Commission met at half-past ten A. M. The presiding Justice stated that the inquiry had been made yesterday, "What is the case?" to which he and taken the liberty to respond that it consisted of three certificates from the State of Florida with the ccompanying papers and the objections to the same. ald now say that two of the objectors on each ide will be allowed to speak in the opening of the ase. Those representing the objections to certificate No 1 would first speak. He reminded them that the Then two objectors upon the other side would speak, subject to the same rules and limitations.

Representative Figure-I desire to inquire whether, after the two objectors have spoken for the other side, we shall not be allowed the opportunity of re-

The Presiding Justice-The rules make no provision for any reply on the part of the objectors. Application for further time must be made to the commission, the presiding Justice having no discretion in the matter whatever. My view of the matter is that one of the counsel for the objectors to certificate No. I should open, and that one of the counsel in favor of that certificate and against the objectors should reply: and then the other counsel supporting the objections to certificate No. 1 will have the floor.

Mr. Kasson remarked that while his side had no

objection to proceeding as far as the objections to the first certificate were concerned this morning, his associate and himself, finding more questions involved in the objections to that certificate than it was supposed would be found, and not having had an opportunity to examine them until this forenoon, he thought it was

would be found, and not baving had an opportunity to examine them until this forenoon, he thought it was probable his side would be obliged to ask the Court for some little time before proceeding.

The Prasninka Justice.—The suggestion calls for no ruling. Counsel on behalf of the objectors for certificate No. I will proceed. I shall for convenience designate the certificates respectively Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Representative Firth.—Before proceeding. If the commission will allow me, I would refer to a preliminary matter. I observe that rule five speaks of testimony. Though I am in some doubt about the course of proceeding, if evidence is admissible I think it should be stated to the Court before beginning the argument that we are prepared to state at the bar, or in any manner the Ceurt may indicate, by deposition or otherwise, all that is necessary to prove the allegations in our objections. We suppose that the papers which are to be presented here contain sufficient evidence for all purposes, but I ought to state that I do not propose to proceed with the argument under the impression that we have no other evidence on which we roly, saving, of course, the question whether the evidence is competent or not. I wish to say that we can produce testimony here or anywhere, or in any manner that the commission may direct, and offer to do it in proof of our case now, or at any other time, or in any other manner.

Judge Sranox—It seems to me that the rules which we have adopted place the objectors in procusely the same position as that of counsel who opens a case before it is submitted to the jury. We propose that the objectors shall occupy exactly that position. In their direct statement of their objections they will state what their objections are and how they propose that the objectors shall occup exactly that position. In their direct statement of their objections, will come up afterward in regard to the admissibility of evidence, and the control solution. He said:—

Mr. Pirelio them. The other questions will come up aft

They resorted, as all law-abiding citizens should resort, to the courts of their State, and the courts decided that the State Canvassers had no power, under the laws of Florida, to throw out any votes; that they were bound to count every lawful vote but into the ballot box; that the Returning Board were neither electors nor judges otherwise than as to what votes were put in. The Supreme Court of Florida, therefore, pronounced the action of the Returning Board milegal, and Governor Drew took his place, and in law the lawful and accepted Governor of the State thereupon to do it) the second return. We are told that the certificate of orwarded to Washington with the signature of Governor Stearns attached is the true certificate, and that, no matter what documentary. Field proposed to devote the remainder of his remarks.

Force of A governor Stearns attached is the true certificate, and that, no matter what documentary. Field proposed to devote the remainder of his remarks.

Force of A governor stearns attached is the true certificate, and that congress, whether acting in separate houses or in opticion of the State of Florida; the state of Florida was not given for the Tidde electors, but the sole protect have the state of the State of the State of th

the court—in an opinion which does them immortal hor.or, and which will remain a living monument of pairiotism to that Court and its inflexible determination of purpose as long as the report shall last. The title of the Goverance depends upon the votes of the people—upon those little bailots piaced in the ballot boxes declaring the supreme will of the people. It is not who shall be certified by a board of canvassers, but who have been voted for by the people. The Court declared that the claimant was entitled to the office, and it ejected the usurping Governor. What is this Commission to do? It is to declare whether any and what votes are votes provided by the constitution, not to declare what are those votes certified by Governor Stearns. You are to certify what are the lawful votes upon which a President of forty-flow millions of people is to be declared elected and to be inducted into office.

The wart of Quo warranto.

Is it not implied that a writ of quo ccarranto to try the title of the President of the United States is within the purview of the constitution? Can anybody doubt it? The constitution has declared that the person having the highest number of votes shall be the President, not the person certified to. It has not invested any tribunal with exclusive power. No matter how determined by any preliminary authority there still remains the right to enact a law giving a right to the exercise of the writ of quo scarranto. No such law exists, I am sorry to say, and, it might be permitted to say so, it ought to exist. I ought not to say perhaps—but I must say it in truth—that it is no small reprocept to our states manship that for 100 years no law has been provided to meet the emergency with which we are now brought face to face. Compliancy a right to the exercise of the writ of quo scarranto. No such law couls, I am sure that that will be remembered hereafter to his honor, and after the struggles of the passing hour have closed, when the time shall have come when men may look at his rave, they will not rem

"And ancient fraud shall fall,
Returning justice lift aloft her scale."

Ancient fraud! Was there ever fraud like this? In all previous ages fraud has succeeded only because it has been backed by the sword, and protesting peoples have been powerless to resist the force of armed battalions. Never before now, in the history of the world, has a fraud succeeded against the conscience and the will of a self-governing people. If it succeeds now let us cover our faces with shame, Let us take down the statue on the dome of the Capitol, which every morning faces the coming light. Let us clothe ourselves in suckeloth and at in ashes forever.

Mr. Tucker followed Mr. Pield. The objections, he said, which are made by the members of the two houses of Congress to the counting of the electors who voted for Messes. Hayes and Wheeler are to be found printed this morning in the form to which I call the attention of the Commission.

The first objection is that the said Pierce and others were not appointed by said State of Florida in such manner as its Legislature had directed.

The second is that the said Wilkinson Call and others, the Tilden electors, were appointed by the said State in such manner as is provided by the inw of Florida, did elect Wilkinson Call and others, the Tilden electors, were appointed by the inw of Florida, did elect Wilkinson Call and others, the filiden electors, or the appointment of Pierce and others was and is in all respects uniture, and was corruptly procured and made in pursuance of a conspiracy between the said Stearns, Pierce and others to set up flottions and unreal votes for President and Vice President.

The first hat the said papers, faisely purporting

and not being so elected can have no title to the office.

Second—We hold that, even if they had been elected according to the forms of the law of Florida, their election was tainted and is void.

The whole question presented to this tribunal is a question presented to the two houses of Congress and which they have substituted this tribunal in their stead to decide. It is simply this—is there any power in the constitution under which we live by which a fraud can be prevented on the Presidency? Must a man whom everyoody knows to be a usurper, be pronunced by the two houses of Congress or this tribunal in their stead, to have a right to that office to which he has no right? Shall the two houses of Congress—the sentinel guards appointed by the constitution against usurpation of this bigh office—shall this tribunal, the substitute for this sentinel guard, permit fraud to crawl with slimy trail into the Executive seat, whence it may spring from its coil and sting with fatal fang the life blood of the greatest Republic in the world? Is the fiat of a returning board, tainted with fraud and based upon lawlessness, to conclude the judgment of the American people in putting a usurper into the seat of Washington?

Mr Tucker continued at some length. He alluded to the quo wearranto of the State of Florida ex ret. With Kinson, Call and others, and to the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Florida in that State. The decision of the Court he argued to be sustained by authorities, citing among other authorities High on Extraordinary Remedies, section 760. The Returning Board he regarded as merely one step in the pathway by which promulgations of elections were made. The final electromant authority (if he were allowed to make a word for the occasion) was the Supreme Court. Thierefore, unless the primary determinant authority—viz, the Board—is conclusive not only in its action but also as to the exercise of the elective function.

THE REPUBLICAN SIDE.

When Mr. Tucker had completed his remarks Mr. Kasson said on consu

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION—In what I have to say I shall be mindful

Florida; Second—1s this Commission a national court of appeal com the State Canvassing Board; Third—1s this Commission a judicial court of appeal from the State Circuit Court of Florida in proceedings by a writ of quo carcanto;

Forcias?

Second—is this Commission a national court of appeal from the State Canvassing Board?

The gentlement Gurts of Plotida in proceedings by a writ of quo carranto?

The gentlement on the other side affirm that your jurisdiction was coextensive with that of a court in a proceeding by quo carranto?

The gentlement on the other side affirm that your jurisdiction was coextensive with that of a court in a proceeding by quo carranto?

The gentlement on the other side affirm that your jurisdiction was coextensive with that of a court in a proceeding by quo carranto; and I do the fact, in response to the facts sliced on the other side, which have the decision of this subordinate court. Attog White's Court in Florica, as the fluid electronic of the state of Florida, alter a regular application the Circuit Court after the proceedings of quo vierranto.

THE COMMISSION A CANVASSING BOARD.

Now the affirmative of all these propositions is taken by our opponents. They do affirm that you are a canvassing board, with power to canvassing the proposition of the Canvassing sourt of appeal from the action of the Canvassing Board. They do affirm that you are not merely a canvassing that it is not the state of the Canvassing Board of Florida you can take jurisdiction in reviewing their action. They do affirm that you have been given. And the canvassing Board of Florida you can take jurisdiction in reviewing their action. They do affirm that you have been given. Now this represents the legal position of our opposition of the Canvassing Board of Florida and determining it originally with the powers of a court to whom the certificate of election should have been given. Now this represents the legal position of our opposition of the canvassing Board of Florida and determining it originally with the powers of a court to whom the certificate of election should have been given. Now this represents the legal position of our opposition of the sense in the constitution of these powers of the canvassing boards of the sense proved the ca the vote?" If not, then the act has given no additional power to fifteen men outside of the power which by the like terms would have been conferred upon one man. Hence I say there is in this law no power to do more than is necessarily implied in the words, "count the vote."

series of the profit—report. How then below the profit by the content by the cont

of which I call your attention. It is this: "It any such returns shall be shown or shall appear to be irregular, false or fraudulent, and the Board shall be unable to determine the true vote for any such officer or member, they shall so certify, and shall not include such return in their determination or declaration." That is the statute by which the election was held February 27, 1872, and was the law in force at the time of the canvass and at the date of the certificate of the electors and at the day of the vote for the electors and until the 17th of January, 1877. Thus it will be seen that the Canvassing Hoard of Forrida were to inquire whether those returns appeared to be so fraudulent that the Board could not count the vote. In exercising that function they not merely passed upon the returns of the county canvass, but upon the certified returns in precincis. The courts said they had oversteeped the law.

Mr. Kassox—That is only to say that the gentlemen on the other side wanted in so much of their action as suited their case and wanted to reject the rest. The Board applied the rule and determined the resuit. It made changes in counties both ways; it put back some republican votes and some demicoratic votes. I only mention it here because the printed proceedings do not mention all points. Now we come to canvass number three. There you find that, not satisfied with it at all, they appointed a new board of canvasses number three. There you find that, not satisfied with it at all, they appointed a new board of canvasses number three. There you find that, not satisfied with it at all, they appointed a new board of canvasses number three. There you find that, not satisfied with it at all, they appointed a new board of canvasses number three. There you find that, not satisfied with it at all, they appointed a new board of canvasses in the three years. From that new board they rejected the Atterney General being made a member of the Returning Board be was left out and the Treasurer of the State put in his stead.

if there be conspiracy as alleged, where does the presumption of law under these circumstances place it? Inevitably it places it where the motive of the act, the knowledge requisite to give motive effect and the purpose to be accomplished were all before the eyes of the persons participant in it. Fraud cannot be so presumed against partices that act in conformity with law and in the discharge of a duty at the time required by law and in the manner required by law, as it can be presumed against those who did it outside of the provisions of the law and with a full knowledge of the effect which would be produced by it. My honorable iriend from Virginia (Mr. Tucker), in his argument, spoke of the fact which was unsupported by any evidence, but which, he said, he could support by some evidence, that there was a bad notive and bad conduct on the part of this Canvasaing Board. Of that I have seen no evidence whatever, A TRIO OF OLIGARCHS.

But he went further and asked—Are we to submit this great question of the supreme magistracy of the United States to the determination of a trio of oligarchs in Florida? A trio of oligarchs: What shall I say of the quartet or quinted of oligarchs that I have seen corresponding functions? What shall I say of the quartet or quinted of oligarchs that exists in every state almost of this Union, which is empowered in a similar maner and having probably the same rights as a canvasa-

State who exercise corresponding functions? What shall I say of the quartet or quintet of oligarchs that exists in every state almost of this Union, which is empowered in a similar manner and having probably the same rights as a canvassing board? Nay, more, I should like to ask my honorable friend what shall is say of this solo oligarch in Oregon? Is there any significance in giving a name of this sort to a tribunal that is acting under and because of the provision of the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State? I answer that the question is, Where does the law put the power to arrive at that determination in which action is based? Whether that be in one mad, in three men or in five men, the determination is primal facility evidence and can be vitated only in the manner provided by the laws of the local original jurisdiction, as the case may be. The case is made when it is found to be in accordance with the constitution and law is time, manner and due certification of authoricity. Can it be upset? Yes. Where? the gentleman suggests. I answer within the jurisdiction which the laws provide for the determination of the right. But, says the gentleman, suppose no such provision of law is made? Then I answer that absence of authority is no reason for a usurpation where that act has not in its support a scintilla of constitution or law. If the allegation is true it simply shows the necessity of jurther logislation where that act has not in its support a scintilla of constitution is as the region of the determination. With such matters it gave us no authority to overthrow that the have very little to do with this matter of elections in a State. The history of the cinstitution says that we have very little to do with the determination. With such matters it gave us no authority to overthrow State action, and the alleged right to change a dely certified result contains within itself the right without investigation of the motive to deny to the States that very right which the constitution took such extr

AN EXTENSIVE BELGIAN FORGERY.

A PORGED MARRIAGE GIFT FOR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FRANCS-FLIGHT AND ARREST OF THE FUGITIVES.

between the Kingdom of Belgium and the United States has in its enforcement here overtaken two noted criminals, fugitives from Belgium.

The Baron De Pasquiere d'Acossie, a wealthy nobleman of Bothey, in Belgium, died in 1873. For some time previous to his death among his domestics was one Jeannette Damas, who, previous to the Baron's death, was espoused to Jean Baptiste Repri Vandervelpen. These latter personages are the principal actors in an actual drama of life which, in its main features, still proclaims that fact is stronger than fiction. Belgian Baron above named was very wealthy, and very much attached, like all the old worthy barons ever read of, to his retainers living on the ancestra; domain-more particularly was the Baron to Jeannette Vandervelpen, née Damas. It he was not sho was determined to give him credit for an immense amount of affection for her. To place the defunct Baron in

Vandervelpen, nee Damas. If he was not sho was determined to give him credit for an immense amount of affection for her. To place the defunct Baron in his true light, tooking through Jeanette's eyes to an admiring world, regardless of the Baron's relatives' contemplation of the act, the husband and wile, in the words of the complaint, faisely, iranducently, feloniously and with intent to defraud the estate of the Baron Do Pasquier d'Accossie, forged a certain obligation purporting to be the act of the said Baron, with which to defraud the estate of the said Baron, with which to defraud the estate of the said Baron, with which to defraud the estate of the said Baron, with which to defraud the estate of the said Baron, with which to defraud the estate of the said some was a marriage gilt to her. This fraudulent paper was dated as far back as 1862, though since clearly proven to have been the act of the present fugitives some time after their marriage, and shortly before the Baron's death, the order being made payable after his death. In furtherance of their scheme Vandervelpen and his wife boddly caused their forged obligation to be recoraed in the office of the Clerk of the City of Eussels, and subsequently produced the same in the heat of an action brought by them before the civil tribunal of First Instance, sitting in the place of Justice at Namur, in the Kingdom of Beignum, against the heirs and estate of the deceased Baron. The chaimants were defeated in the civil action, in the prosecution of which the attempted fraul was so transported that the authorities instantly commenced criminal proceedings against them; but they made their short time, then moved further off from the cities and direct course of travel, haiting for another brief period at Marquette, in Michigan; from there to Sturgeon Bay, Wis, finally setting down at Goshen, Ind. Here Vandervelpen found favor, it is said—like Jacob in the land of Pharoah—through his wipe, and things were going on prosperously with the fugitives, Vandervelpen being a

CURLING CONTEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PITTSTON, Pa., Feb. 2, 1877. The Ayrshire vs. Dumfriesshire curling match played JUDGE MILLER'S VIEWS.

MR. CURLEY THEOWS SOME LIGHT ON THE DISPUTED LETTER--HE DECLARES HE HEARD IT READ BY JUDGE BALLINGER LAST DECEM-BER-HOW IT CAME UP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I have seen and heard read a lotter from Judge Miller on the political situation, which I suppose is th one mentioned by your New Orleans sorrespondent, because my recollections of the time, place and cir-cumstances of this letter coincide very nearly with the

THIS LETTER WAS NO SECRET—
at least I should judge not-because it
was read to me by Judge Miller's friend and relative, in the presence of others, and without the slightest intimation that it was to be considered as con-fidential. I see neither hardship nor harm in publicity at the present time, and if my

CORROBORATIVE RECOLLECTIONS are of any value to your readers I have no compune

tion in giving them.

jong been connected with English journalism, and I was in Galveston in December last on business connected with my profession. While there I had occasion to call upon Colonel Jack, a gentleman of high standing, formerly of the Confederate army, and now a member of the law firm of Ballinger, Mott & Jack. Telegraphic news was then fresh to hand informing us in some detail that Governor Grover, of Oregon, had given a certificate to

CRONIN AS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR

gible; that he had made Croniu the custodian of the certificates of the two other persons, whom he admitted to be duly chosen; that the certificates of their election had been withheld from these persons, and that Cronin, assuming to judge their conduct, had declared their places vacant, had appointed others in their stead, and with these persons cailed in, congratulated the gentlemen present on the welcome news, said that he thought the republicant were thereby checkmated, and immediately withdrew I had not yet formed a definite opinion on the lega and moral aspects of the whole contest. I had inter-ests which would probably be favored by the quiet election and inauguration of Tilden, but I found at claims in this (regon case, and, in accordance with my usual frankness, I was not slow to give it utterance. I therefore took occasion to express the deepest pain and regret at the proceedings in Oregon, and Colonel Jack said that the Governor had clearly acted in a judicial capacity in giving the certificate to Cronin, and that his action was undoubtedly taken after the most careful consideration of the legal most careful constion. I intimated grave doubts whother Governor Grover had any right to assume judicial functions in the case, and continued by stating that, however this might be he clearly had no right, directly or indirectly, on any pretence whatever, to withhold certificates from those whom he admitted to be duly elected. The conversacharacterized in the strongest terms what I co ered the usurpation of Cronin in assuming to cast by himself and instruments of his choice the whole elec toral vote of the State. My interlocutor admitted that the case was not morally delensible, and ex-pressed the strongest confidence that Mr. Tilden would not think of profiting by it, excepting in so far as it

A CERTAIN STRAGETIC ADVANTAGE by compelling the republicans to go behind the returns. I maintained the position that what is just and right is always the truest expediency, while the Colone argued that it is sometimes allowable to "fight the devil with fire." At this point Judge Ballinger joined vigorously in the discussion, and by way of strength-ening the position that the party in power is veritably

a hydra-headed monster, A MULTITUDINOUS DEVIL.

in dealing with which one should not be too nice about weapons, he produced and read a letter, which, he said, was from Judge Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States; and it seemed to me that in no other way could be have presented his case so well. An eminent judge, well known for his affiliations with the republican party, caunot be supposed to visit it with the severest censure from long and deep seated preju-dices or from hastily formed opinious, and, therefore, the vigorous and incisive language of the letter, with

I did not charge my memory with the contents the letter, for the Electoral Commission was then unthought of, and it has only lately become a matter of very special interest and importance. Nevertheless, I CANNOT BE MISTAREN

are vivid and the circumstances as detailed above for bid any serious error in these respects.

I remember that the eminent writer alludes former differences of political opinion, and intimates that he is-at the time of writing-in full accord with his Texan correspondent on the great political issue of the day. He follows this up with severe strictures on the prevailing rottenness and corruption, and he dwells on the misiortunes of the South through the long continued misrule of the carpet-baggers and their ignorant and victous alies. He asserts that under these circumstances, in the desire for a change and to better a condition which, in many respects, and especially in some parts of the country, had become well nigh intolerable, in the due exercise of their rights as provided in the constitution and laws,

THE PROPER HAVE CHOSEN TILDEN for President, and that no sooner is this evident than a conspiracy is hatched to thwart the popular will by manipulating and cooking the returns from a sufficien the result. His severest epithets are reserved for the officials in Louisiana. I have barely indicated the general purport of the letter as I remember it. For private correspondence it is a long one, yet it bristles with points concisely put, and its lanthe aminent English inrist Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, who is probably beat known on this side of the Atlantic from his connection with an august and high tribunal that settled at Geneva in a sensible manner questions which, involving as they did the friendly relations of the two great branches of the English speaking race, were scarcely less important than those which are now in the hands of that special tribunal at Washington in which Judge Miller must necessarily take rank as one of the most important members.

Without attempting to do full justice to Judge Miller's letter, I am pleased to be thus able to bear witness to the accuracy of your New Orleans correspon-

THE MISSIVE WILL HE MADE PUBLIC.

1 presume that the denials are of a diplomatic char. acter, like the "Not at home" or "Very much engaged" of a gentleman somewhat loth to be interviewed, but who will probably submit with a good grace on a repetition of the visit.

EDWIN A. CURLEY.

AN ENGLISH MURDERER WANTED.

A communication has been received by the Chief of Police of Brooklyn from the Chief Constable of Shel field, England, stating that Charles Peace, forty-siz field, England, stating that Charles Peace, forty-sizyears of age, is wanted in that country to snawer a charge of murder. The following description is given of him:—"A thin and slightly built man, five feet four or nee inches in height, gray (nearly white) hair, beard and whiskers; has lost one or more fingers from the left hand; is marked on the back of one or both hands, and on the forchead; has two moles on right shoulder, scars or marks of ingry on left leg below the knee; left leg slightly crooked; walks with legs rather widely apart, and speaks somewhat peculiarly, as though his tongue was too large for his mouth." The English authorities have reason to suspect that Peace is furthing somewhere in Brooklyn, and they wish a diligent search made for him. A Coroner's jury, at as inquisition held in Sheffield on December 8, 1876, rendered a verdict of wiful murder against the fugitive. The sum of £100 (\$500) has been offered as a reward for his discovery and apprehension. The communication is signed by J. Jackson, Chief Constable, Sheffield, England, to whom a linformation should be sent. Detectives are engaged on the case.

CAVAN ASSOCIATION BALL.

The Cavan Association, Owen Clark, President, composed of natives of the county Cavan, Ireland, or their sons, held its annual bail at Taumany Hall last evening. The hall was moderately filled, about 100 couples, led by the floor managor, Thomas C. Smith, taking part in the opening promenade. Sherifi Rellly and Civil Justice Campbell were among those present, Dancing commenced at eleven o'clock, thirty dances being upon the programme.